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Price 10 Cents

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Success!

An Editorial

OUR $60,000 fund campaign has been a magnificent effort, a deep-going and gratifying demonstration of the devotion of you, the readers and of your appreciation of the meaning of this newspaper. The success of the campaign, in the face of the repressive efforts of McCarthyism makes it possible for you to read this copy of the Daily Worker and for all of us to move into high gear on the circulation drive.

You have made it clear that you do not intend to permit the subverters of democracy to destroy "one of the proudest achievements of the working-class," as William Z. Foster called this paper.

Those who recall that we asked for $60,000 to complete the year 1954 will want to know where we go from here. For one thing, we urge upon our readers everywhere to assist us in setting up a regular sustaining fund, both to ease our burden and lessen our reliance on emergency financial appeals.

If just 500 readers undertake to raise or contribute from $5 to $10 a month, it means $30,000 to $50,000 a year. Surely, this would appear to be possible, as well as necessary. We will continue to acknowledge all such contributions received through the year, and depend on your cooperation.

But the fundamental answer—the reason for our being—is expansion of our circulation.

This is not only closely related to our ability to live financially. More important, it is related to the ability of the working class to check the war-like policies, the repression, intense economic exploitation, insecurity and racism which the economic royalists who run our land want to impose on us.

We are now in a circulation campaign which runs until March 15 and is part of the year's circulation program. In most areas, the preparatory work for this campaign has been completed. There has already been some experience, and it demonstrates without shadow of a doubt that we can expand our circulation even beyond the goals set.

Where the campaign has been organized and its political meaning absorbed, the results have been remarkable. In Brooklyn's Williamsburg area, our readers reached their target in just two weeks—two months ahead of schedule. Distributive workers have obtained more than half of their target in the two weeks. Workers in these areas do not differ from others. It is simply that our readers there decided to do the job, and did it.

If there is one common fact that stands out in all discussions among our readers, it is that the potential readership—those who want our paper but do not have the method of getting it—goes far beyond the bounds of present circulation. It is for us to develop the methods.

The devotion, the initiative shown by our readers in raising funds now needs to be translated into the drive to expand circulation. We are providing a circulation page twice a week for exchange of experience, discussion of methods of circulation, etc. We urge you to read it and contribute to it.

We move ahead, confident that the success registered in the fund appeal will now be duplicated, even surpassed, in the circulation campaign.

SENATORS SAY 'LET FLIERS' KIN TRAVEL'

President's Formosa Message Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Two Senate Democrats said today the State Department should lift its ban on travel to China if the families of 17 Americans imprisoned there insist on visiting their kin. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala) said the families "ought to be given the right to decide whether to accept," though he called China's offer to let American relatives visit prisoners convicted on espionage charges "a propaganda offer."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) agreed the decision "should be made by the families." The government should "lay all the facts" before them first, he added.

A spokesman said the State Department still has not decided whether to lift its ban on travel to China and to issue the necessary travel permits. He added the department hoped the families would decide not to go.

But Sparkman said that if the government refuses to let the families go this could lead to "charges that we are inhumane and want only a pretext for war."

TRANSPORTATION

Spokesmen for Pan-American and Northwest Airlines said today they would be "glad" to arrange free transportation if the State Department requests the service and the Civil Aeronautics Board approves it.

Pan American said it could take the families as far as Hong Kong on present routes and would be willing to go all the way to Peking if the State Department made such arrangements with China.

The American Red Cross has said it also would assist "in any appropriate way" in arranging the trips, and a New York businessman has offered to assist personally in financing the travel.

There was considerable sentiment in Congress for having the government furnish the transportation if clearance for the trip is forthcoming. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) is drafting a bill to this effect.

Sparkman said he thinks the government "ought to transport them." Mansfield said it should be left up to the President and the State Department to decide whether the government travel is authorized.

Eisenhower And China

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Eisenhower plans to go before Congress tomorrow to ask for broad powers to draw a new line in the Formosa area to be held by the U. S. Seventh Fleet, reinforced by three aircraft carriers from Manila and by the return of the Helena from Hong Kong. It was hinted the new line would include Matsu, 100 miles northwest of Formosa and 45 northeast of Foochow.

Negro Soprano Makes TV History as Tosca

By DAVID PLATT

History was made on television yesterday. NBC Opera Theatre produced a two-hour English version of Puccini's "La Tosca" with Negro soprano Leontyne Price as Tosca. It was the first time that the opera had beeen broadcast with a Negro singing the leading role and playing opposite a cast of whites.

Miss Price was equal to the occasion. Her performance was one of the most beautiful we have ever seen.

One of the few American opera singers who knows how to act as well as sing, she dominated the production with her great voice and superb stage presence.

"La Tosca" is an opera direc against informers. It deals with the early 19th century, when Italy was looking to Napoleon Bonaparte as a liberator. The opera concerns with the attempt of Scarpia, the police chief, to get people to inform on the Bonapartists.

It was difficult not to be moved to tears by the singing and acting of Leontyne Price and tenor David Poleri in their tender love scenes together.

The fact that one of the lovers was a Negro introduced a new element into the opera which enhanced its beauty and added to its tremendous vitality.

LEONTYNE PRICE

Lightfoot Smith Act Case May Go to Jury Today

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—With the Claude Lightfoot case about to go to the jury, the opposing sides today prepared their closing speeches in a case testing the membership clause of the Smith Act. Still before the court is the defense motion for a directed acquittal which Federal Judge Phillip L. Sullivan took "under advisement" as the defense closed its case last Thursday.

In pleading for an acquittal, defense attorney John J. Abt stressed the basic differences between this case and the so-called "conspiracy" Smith Act trials which were founded on another section of the act.

Abt said his request for acquittal was based on (a) the accepted rules of evidence which hold that guilt must be personal; (b) the McCarran Act, which states that membership in the Communist Party is not a crime; (c) the U. S. Constitution and its protection of free expression and assembly.

"It is true that Claude Lightfoot is a Communist," he told the judge in a plea spoken with deep feeling, "and Communists in our beloved America today occupy an unpopular position.

"But if the rules of evidence are no longer available to protect the rights of Communists, they are no longer available for anyone. I stand here pleading for liberty under law for all of us, and that is the issue in this case."

This was the third time during the closing days of the trial that the question of a directed acquittal was debated. Each time, the judge seemed to weigh the defense arguments carefully. And each time the judge made some comment which appeared to question whether the prosecution had effectively presented a case against the defendant.

The defense pointed out that prosecutor James B. Parsons had based himself on the pattern in the Smith Act "conspiracy" cases without meeting the burden of proof which falls on the government in a case which must seek to establish at least the personal knowledge and personal intent of the defendant with regard to the alleged program for forcible overthrow of the government.

"Even in the 'conspiracy' cases," Abt reminded the judge, "there was a directed acquittal of two defendants on the basis that the evidence showed only membership in the Communist Party." He referred to the ruling in New York of Judge Dimock freeing Simon Gerson and

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Javits' Power Limited, Says Harriman Aide

J. Irwin Shapiro, new Commissioner of Investigation under Gov. Harriman, agreed when questioned by a reporter on a TV forum yesterday that the law gives Jacob J. Javits, Republican attorney general "certain limited powers" to enforce the Code of Ethics, but denied Javits could investigate the Governor's office. "The real power of investigation" of government corruption lies with the Commissioner of Investigation, he said.

In the past, he said, commissions began investigations only after corruption "had become a stench in the nostrils of the public." He promised this would not happen with him. He declined to say whether he would investigate the Throughway.

Asked on another program about the Feinberg law, Javits said he was carefully studying it and the Security Risk law and said it was "worth considering whether a court review should be added to the law."

Fur-Leather Parley OK's Merger 298-18

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Fur-Leather Parley OK's Merger 298-18

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 23.—The general executive board and staff of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union met here today to arrange for the transformation of the independent union into the fur and leather department of the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, following approval of the merger by a vote of 292 to 18 by delegates to the three-day special convention here.

The merger takes effect Feb. 22, after a majority of the IFLWU's locals vote approval of the convention's decision. Such approval semed a virtual certainty in the light of the convention vote and a discussion in which more than three-score speakers from the floor took part.

While there was much criticism of certain of the clauses of the merger agreement, the general consensus of the convention was for approval because the needs of unity and promises of strength and progress outweighed the objectionable provisions.

Among the last acts of the convention was the election of Abe Feinglass and Augustus Tomlinson, respectively presidents of the IFLWU's fur and leather divisions, as board members on the Amalgamated's top body.

The fur and leather divisions also reelected with but one change in New England, all the 19 fur and 19 leather members to the national council of the Amalgamated's fur and leather departments who had constituted the IFLWU's General Executive Board.

Of the 18 negative votes, all from New England leather locals, more than half were cast by delegates who informed the convention they did so because of instructions from the locals, but in view of clarification of the terms and the overwhelming vote for the merger, they will recommend to their members approval of the unity pact. Those delegates came mainly from the A. C. Lawrence plant of 1,500 in Peabody, Mass., whose earlier opposition to joining the Amalgamated was influenced by a recent AFL raid and seceession action to the CIO by leaders of the sister local in Peabody, Local 21.

HALF MILLION MEMBERS

Just before the roll-call vote was taken in the convention, the delegates heard Harry Poole, vice-president of the Amalgamated, who figured most actively in the merger negotiations. Poole said the officers of his union "visualize that by our 1956 convention we will have better than half a million members in the organization."

The delegates cheered lustily as he announced that following the IFLWU convention that resulted in unification of that union's 75,000 with the Alagamated's 265,000, the union's officers are shifting to Chicago for scheduled merger negotiations with the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers and, he added, "we plan to stay with those negotiations until we bring all the packinghouse workers into one union."

TEAMSTER PACT

Poole also told the delegates of the recent agreement between the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood of Teamsters providing for no raiding; a clear definition of the jurisdiction of each union and a joint fund with $100,000 put in by each, for a joint organizing drive to begin Feb. 1. When that drive gets under way, he said, "the employers will know they are not working with a divided labor movement."

Having grown several-fold in recent years, the Amalgamated, said Poole, is now reorganizing its setup into departments similar to Fur and Leather; among them a packinghouse, retail, poultry, seafood and other such divisions.

Just as Patrick E. Gorman, Amalgamated secretary-treasurer, in an earlier speech had stated, Poole said, "We have put our names on the contract and we will live up to the letter of the agreement." He expressed the hope that the AFL's executive council would give the pact its "blessing" but he added, to the burst of applause:

"But whether or not that approval is given, we are going to live up to it."

Poole restated what Gorman and Earl Jimerson, president of the Amalgamated, had said earlier, that the fur and leather workers will enjoy autonomy in the Amalgamated, their own elected officers and department conventions, and stressed the full support of the union in every struggle facing them.

He particularly assured the Furriers Joint Council support in its current new contract struggle nearing the deadline. He concluded: "Let us jointly lead the way for the rest of the labor movement in the U. S. for unity."

Summarizing the two-day discussion, Abe Feinglass, president of the IFLWU, stated emphatically:

"We are going into the Amalgamated not to be dictated to but for preservation of our autonomy and the democratic right to our opinions."

He also welcomed the assurances by Gorman that the full rights of the Negro members will be respected and that the wishes of the fur and leather division on economic questions would not be violated.

Feinglass also observed that 6,000 leather workers now in the Amalgamated will become part of the fur and leather department.

BENEFITS BOTH WAYS

Feinglass also said that the benefits of the merger will work both ways.

ABE FEINGLASS

"They (the Amalgamated) will not only be a force to help us. We will be a tremendous force to help them, too."

He said the Amalgamated officials who observed the convention were "amazed" by the democracy they saw in the proceedings, and the high level of the discussion despite the sharp pros and cons on the merger issues.

Opening his speech, Poole said: **"This is one of the most democratic conventions I have ever had the privilege of attending."**

The theme that the IFLWU-Amalgamated merger will spur labor unity in general was frequently heard in the convention. Jimerson said:

"We can start the parade for unity in all labor."

Feinglass said: "Some people talk of unity, we do something about it."

The convention resolution approving the merger said, "We call upon all labor to strive for the achievement of similar unity in the whole labor movement."

Hardly a delegate, however, that did not level some criticism of the merger terms. Some criticism was sharp and heated. The largest group of critics objected to the requirements of a Taft-Hartley type affidavit from every paid officer or staff member to be filed with the Amalgamated's secretary-treasurer, and to a supplementary understanding that Ben Gold, who last fall resigned from the presidency after 17 years, is specifically barred from office in the union. Among this group of critics were a number who are well known as right wingers among the furriers.

NEGRO RIGHTS

Many of the delegates, particularly some of the 54 Negro delegates in the convention expressed fear that a merger would bring a retreat on the rights of Negro workers. While reassurances on that score from the Amalgamated's officials were welcomed, there was an evident reserve in the tone of the speeches.

The Amalgamated is known to have some separate Negro locals in some areas.

Typical of some of the speeches: Edward Invollingo: "I feel that anybody who will try to jeopardize this merger and deny the members their rights is going to be in for some trouble."

Bernard Woolis: "We demonstrated our ability to go it alone if necessary, but the threat of raids would continue. . . . We are negotiating not from weakness but from

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Jeff School Seeks to Spur Enrollment for 2d Week

Winter term classes meet for the second time this week at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Students enrolling and attending class this week will get the full course, as all teachers have agreed to give extensive reviews of the work covered in the first session.

Only about 900 students have thus far enrolled for winter term courses, a fact which officials of the School say "threatens disaster." The future operation of the institution, they say, "depends on the vigor with which our friends fight to double this enrollment during the next few days."

The Monday evening program at the Jefferson School includes 10-session courses in introductory Marxism, advanced political economy, literary criticism, the Negro and Puerto Rican questions, painting and drawing, Asian-African liberation movements, world politics, guitar playing, and several courses in philosophy, together with the 32-week Institute of Marxist Studies—Second Year.

The Tuesday "Youth Night" program consists of 18 special youth courses in all fields, including one for teen-age beginners.

James Roosevelt to Fight Scab Laws

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23.—Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Cal) has introduced a bill which would amend section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act which at present gives states the right to pass laws banning union shop agreements. Roosevelt's amendment would forbid individual states from passing such laws.

Seventeen states have already passed such measures which have been tagged as "right to scab" laws by organized labor.

One of Roosevelt's campaign pledges was that he would work for restoration of the Wagner Act.

New California Poll Sought on 18-Year-Old Vote

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—California's legislature, which has turned thumbs down on the 18-year-old vote every two years for more than a decade, will be asked again this year to give the state's voters a chance to pass on the issue.

A proposed constitutional amendment (ACA 8) has been introduced by Assemblyman William S. Grant (R-Long Beach). It would reduce the state's minimum voting age from 21 to 18. Similar proposals in recent years have died in committee despite growing popular support for the proposal.

All the legislature can do is place such a proposal on the ballot. To date it has refused to do even this. Co-authors with Grant are Assemblymen Bruce Allen (R-San Jose), Patrick D. McGee (R-Van Nuys) and Carley V. Porter (D-Compton). The proposal will be heard after the legislatators return from their constitutional recess Feb. 28.

Supreme Soviet To Meet Feb. 3

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Soviet government today issued a call to the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) to meet Feb. 3. Usually the Supreme Soviet meets once a year, in April or May.

The government decree calling the Soviet session was signed Kliment Voroshilov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolai Pegov, Secretary of the Presidium.

Coast Dockers Urge Release Of Patterson

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Immediate release of William L. Patterson, Negro leader who was jailed the second time for refusing to surrender the names of Civil Rights Congress supporters, has been demanded by the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, it was learned this week. The union's international executive board sent a letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell protesting the jailing of the CRC executive secretary.

"The executive board of the ILWU is particularly concerned about the dangerous precedent to all membership organizations of Mr. Patterson's jailing for contempt of court because of his refusal to surrender the names of the members and donors to the Civil Rights Congress.

"We urge the immediate release of Mr. Patterson and the end of this perpetual jeopardy in which he has been placed."

The letter was signed by Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the board.

MAJOR POINTS IN MERGER AGREEMENT

Here are some of the major points in the merger agreement between the International Fur and Leather Workers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen:

- The union constitutes an autonomous fur and leather department on the Amalgamated, with all locals enjoying full rights and retaining their present local numbers, without requirement of a chapter or fees.
- All admitted members have the rights and privileges in accordance with their standing in the IFLWU.
- The Amalgamated's constitution takes effect on the day (Feb. 22) when final merger approval is given by the IFLWU locals.
- All officers, managers, business agents, representatives and staff people of the department are required to file Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. In those cases where the affidavits are not required by the NLRB, they should be submitted to the Amalgamated's general office.
- The Amalgamated agrees to name two members to the GEB recommended by the Fur and Leather Workers and the director of the department.
- The department should hold a delegated conference every two years to consider its problems (just as now the IFLWU conventions take place bi-annually).
- Those conferences should elect the members of the department council and the director as the council's chairman.
- The department council shall meet at least semi-annually.
- The Amalgamated shall consult with the department representatives on all disciplinary cases of fur or leather members.
- The "Butcher Workman" is to provide adequate space for fur and leather department affairs.
- The IFLWU's international treasury shall be merged with the Amalgamated's. But local and council and joint board treasuries are untouched. All expenses of the department are paid by the Amalgamated.
- The Amalgamated agrees to employ such staff and other persons for the departments as are recommended by the department.
- A five-year "trial" period is to be in effect, to end with the 20th convention of the Amalgamated in 1960. Until that time either party to the agreement can take the initiative to end it—the IFLWU group to withdraw voluntarily or leave on request of the Amalgamated, with the funds and property returned after an "equitable adjustment and accounting."

ILA FILES NEW ATTACK ON POLICE-STYLE JOB RULES

By HARRY RAYMOND

The International Longshoremen's Association has launched the second phase of its fight to bar the Bistate Waterfront Commission from interfering with the two-year union shop contract signed with the New York Shipping Association.

Following the union's protest last week against the commission's administrative plan to summarily disqualify as "casuals" thousands of dockers, most of them veteran waterfront workers, the ILA filed a new series of objections to the commission's new hiring regulations which would wreck the union shop clause.

The new hiring regulations made public Jan. 12 by Samuel M. Lane, the commissions' executive director, along with the decasualization program, would:

• Ban union delegates from the Waterfront Commission hiring centers in New York and New Jersey during employment hours.

• Set up categories of workers, listing them as permanent members of regular gangs, extra gangs and extra and individual workers.

This, the union charges, would give the commission police-style control of employment on port of New York docks.

The New York Shipping Association, representing the employers also filed exceptions to the hiring regulations.

BACK STRUGGLE

Giving strong support to Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, in the fight to wrest the commission's union-busting grip from the waterfront, "Docker News," rank-and-file longshore publication, blasted the regulations during the weekend.

This single-sheet publication, distributed at the docks, termed the commission's proposed regulations another chapter in its attempt "to institute a dictator control of the waterfront." The paper said the few benefits wrung from the shipowners in the new contract were the result of "pain and sweat." The new regulations, it continues, would "do away with almost everything we won," and suggested the commission would soon be "collecting our dues."

The rank-and-file publication charged that the commission's hiring regulations would:

• Take away the union's newly-won right to control extra work through the claim it has the sole control over all hiring.

• Do away with the contract's seniority clause by enforcement of an edict stating the employers have the right to hire and fire without respect to seniority.

• Do away with the union shop clause and institute open-shop conditions. The regulations give the commission power to practice favoritism in hiring, break up old gangs and form new ones at will with no guarantees that union members would be protected under the union shop provisions of the contract.

• Develop forced labor conditions on the piers through the requirement that all regular longshoremen be compelled to have an 80 percent work record each month or be dropped from the regular category.

MASS RESENTMENT

There is mass resentment on the piers against the commission's decasualization program now threatening the livelihood of thousands of veteran dockers. While threatening to lift work cards of some 15,000 registered dockers, the commission continues to give out work passes to large numbers of new men.

"Dockers News" proposed a decasualization plan be worked out between the shippers and the union, a plan which would come with a "registered list of the regular labor pool in our port so as to make it impossible for newcomers and non-longshoremen to compete and take away our jobs."

"Now is the time for our union to call a portwide mass meeting," declared the rank-and-file paper, "and send delegations to all city officials to stop the commission dead in its tracks. And the fight against the law (Bi-state Waterfront Compact) must be conducted up to the Supreme Court."

The paper urged all dockers to write to Gov. Harriman of New York and Gov. Meyner of New Jersey "demanding that they come through with their election promises on the Waterfront Commission." Both governors have been critical of activities of the commission.

The new slogan on the waterfront is: "Up the ILA! End the Waterfront Commission!"

Toledo Times Hits Ruling on GE Firings

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 23.—An editorial in the Toledo Times recently declared it was "uncertain and disturbed" over a U. S. District Court ruling upholding General Electric Co.'s firing of employes for invoking the Fifth Amendment before Congressional committees.

The newspaper took the position that it agreed a company, "a unit in America's free enterprise system," had "a right to workers who are interested, not alone in their jobs, but in its business, men who will serve it faithfully. . . ."

"But when the court rules," it went on, "that invoking the Fifth Amendment constitutes 'obvious cause' for discharging an employe, it sanctions, in effect, thought control as a condition of employment."

The editorial emphasized as if it were relevant, how the union which challenged GE's right to fire on such grounds was the United Electrical Workers "kicked out of the CIO on 1949 on charges of being Communistic. . . ." But it added:

"Nevertheless, there is no warrant for the public to assume that a person is a Communist simply because he refuses to tell a committee, under oath, whether he is or not." It pointed out that it has been proved on several occasions that "some may refuse to answer because of fear of doing harm to others."

In the end, said the editorial, "we get into the broader field, to wit: the right of a person to espouse any political or economic belief he chooses."

"Still, we cannot escape the notion that Judge McLaughlin, in his ruling, is forcing some workers to pay a pretty high penalty for exercising the right of free thought and speech. He may be right, but until some of the ramifying issues are resolved, we permit ourself some doubts."

Bridges to Get List of Gov't Witnesses

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (FP).—The government must give Harry Bridges a list of the witnesses it proposes to use in proceedings against him, according to a ruling by federal judge Louis E. Goodman.

The ruling was seen as an aid to the defense as the government moved ahead in its latest attempt to denaturalize and deport Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

However, the judge also ruled that the government need not name all the agents it has used in preparing its case nor does it have to indicate whether information was secured by wiretapping.

Studebaker Local Waits Strike Okay

SOUTH BEND, Jan. 23.—United Automobile Workers Local 5, in the Studebaker plant here, is awaiting strike authorization from the general office following a membership vote of 7,188 to 807 for the walkout.

The issue in the dispute is violation of Article 17 of the contract that was added to the pact last Aug. 9 when the local agreed to a drastic wage cut to help the company compete with the "Big Three" in auto. Those cuts, in some cases of as much as 80 cents an hour for certain classifications, are not the issue now. They are estimated to average 30 to 40 cents an hour. But the union holds the company went beyond the agreement with a cut in the number of workers required for many operations.

Currently the company is operating at a high level in an effort to regain a significant part of the market. The union attributes the speedup that is causing the present dispute to the merger with Packard and consequent changes in management.

Ruhr Strike Spurs Fight On Arms Pact

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The 24-hour strike of 800,000 coal miners and steel workers in the Ruhr yesterday shows that West German labor is ready to fight and to win the fight against building a new Nazi army, it was declared today by Neues Deutschland, newspaper of the Socialist Unity Party in East Germany.

While the Ruhr strike was in protest at an anti-union remark by Dr. Hermann Reutsch, general manager of the Gutehoffnungs steel combine, it was generally understood in all circles that the walkout had anti-rearmament implications.

The German Federation of Trade Unions, with membership of 6,000,000 in West Germany took a firm stand against rearmament at its Congress last October. The Socialist Party, second in strength in West Germany to the governing Christian Democrats, has steadfastly opposed rearmament under the Paris accords.

Horst Melzern, a leader of the National Front said in a speech in East Berlin that it now is the main task of East German organizations to support West German workers and prove that they had strong allies in the Soviet zone.

BAVARIAN UNIONS ACT

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 23.—Representatives of nearly 1,000,000 Bavarian trade unionists last week unanimously called for intensified action against West German rearmament. They instructed the Bavarian T.U.C. executive to organize a plebiscite in Bavaria on rearmament, and demanded that the West German T.U.C. should conduct a wide and intensive campaign against rearming.

This Bavarian T.U.C. conference was meeting to lay down policy for the next two years. There was much criticism of the West German T.U.C for not having implemented last October's congress decisions against rearmament.

In a unanimous resolution the Bavarian trade unionists asked the West German T.U.C. to:

1—Conduct a campaign with pictures, meetings, demonstrations, exhibitions and poster parades against rearmament.

2—Produce a pamphlet explaining the effects of rearmament and to publish articles on the subject in the trade union journals.

3—Take a secret poll on rearmament of the six million members of the West German T.UC.

4—Submit petitions to the West German and provincial Parliaments.

5—Organize plebiscites throughout the Federal Republic (West Germany).

6—Organize special joint conferences of all trade unions and the T.U.C. in Bonn to show the resistance to rearmament.

7—Oppose any alterations to the constitution which would prevent people rejecting conscription on conscientious grounds.

The T. U. C's economic expert, Dr. Victor Agartz, called for a great wave of resistance to rearmament to come from Munich.

The chairman of the conference, Lorenz Hagan, read a message of greeting from East German trade unionists, which was warmly acclaimed.

He said that growing numbers in West Germany rejected remilitarization because they believed reunification was the most important question.

"Quite apart from the fact that West German rearmament would make reunification very questionable for a long period . . . we justifiably fear that the burdens of rearmament would lead to an appreciable reduction in living standards." Hagan said.

One of the T.U.C. deputy chairmen, George Reuter, also opposed West German rearmament on the ground that it would hamper reunification.

Packing Union In Southwest Organizing Drive

EL CENTRO, Cal., Jan. 23. — One hundred and fifty volunteer organizers of CIO United Packinghouse Workers have launched a whirlwind two week organizing drive in fields and packing sheds of the Imperial Valley and Yuma, Ariz., areas.

Virgil Mitchell, CIO field representative, said the campaign resulted from demands of unemployed workers in the El Centro, Brawley and Yuma areas. He said they "have been hard hit by mass unemployment and the new phenomenon of 'partial employment.'"

Mitchell emphasized the organizing drive is an initial effort by the UPW. It is the first to be mounted here by any union since 1951.

An immediate UPW goal, said Mitchell, is to raise field wages to a minimum of $1.25 an hour. He said in some instances workers draw as little as 60 cents an hour from employers who claim agricultural wrokers do not come under the 75 cent minimum wage law.

Mitchell said the union will also insist that negotiations be conducted in the field areas rather than in Los Angeles.

Arthur E. Morrison, UPW district director, said the employers' organization, Imperial Valley Assn. Inc., will be confronted with demands for establishment of a non-government commission to "administer contractual provisions such as seniority rights, recruit domestic workers and keep track of migrant and local workers."

3 Women Smith Act Victims Due to Go to Alderson Today

At the Women's House of Correction, 10 Greenwich Ave., officials refused to give any information yesterday on the expected departure today of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett, national Communist leaders slated to be taken to the federal women's prison at Alderson, W. Va.

U.S. Marshal Thomas J. Luney said Thursday they would be taken by train to Alderson today.

Attorneys Harry Sacher and Mary Kaufman are preparing a petition for a rehearing on their request for a review of the conviction of the 13 Communist Smith Act victims, denied recently by the U.S. Supreme Court.

All three women saw visitors Friday, supposedly the last day they can receive visitors barring some last-minute change in the marshal's orders.

Miss Kathy Flynn, sister of Elizabeth, said the jail officials allowed Miss Gannett to meet in the counsel's room with a member of her family because he was ill and partially blind.

Miss Jones, she said, was for the occasion allowed to leave the infirmary and meet in the visitors' room with her father.

"The officers of the institution have been very nice to them and have been considerate of me," said Kathy Flynn. Claudia looked exhausted—I caught a glimpse of her, but she is getting the medication she needed."

Miss Jones hasn't been in bed in the infirmary, but has to be there as an ambulatory patient, to get the diet and medication ordered by her physician for a heart ailment.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, said her sister, has received a good many letters since Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered their bail revoked Jan. 11 and they were placed in the Greenwich Ave. jail.

She felt no dismay at the prospect of going to Alderson, her sister reported, and save for missing letters from friends is rather anxious to get started on the routine of the three years' imprisonment she faces.

Jail Cannot Stop Fight on Segregation, Says Braden

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23 (FP).—In a letter written from jail, Carl Braden traced his conviction on alleged sedition charges to his own attempt to help a Negro family buy a decent home. The letter was sent to the National Guardian, and was scheduled for release by the Guardian in an issue on sale tomorrow.

In the shock and panic following his conviction by a jury here Dec. 13, Braden said: "Few stopped to consider that I was convicted because I helped a Negro to buy a house outside the ghetto. Most could see only the charge that I was a Communist advocating overthrow of the U. S. government and the government of Kentucky by force and violence."

Now, however, people have begun "to pull themselves together," Braden said, and "letters to the locals newspapers pointed out that the courts were taking the place of the Ku Klux Klan in punishing white people who dared to work with Negroes to break down segregation."

The Braden case originated in 1954 when Braden and his wife Anne, bought a home in an all-white community and sold it to a Negro family. The family, Andrew Wade IV and his wife and children, were threatened and their home finally was bombed. Instead they were accused of having done the bombing themselves and were also accused of violating an old state law against sedition.

The Bradens are newspaper people. Both are correspondents for the Federated Press. He worked for the Louisville Courier Journal, but was fired after his conviction on the sedition charge.

Braden said: "Although I sit in a 6 by 8 foot jail cell facing 15 years in prison, I have not changed my opinion. In fact, I am strengthened in the belief that our country is on the verge of great changes that will benefit the people."

Reactionaries here, Braden said, "harped on the theme that my wife Anne and I had set back race relations here by many years when we helped Andrew Wade IV to move into a previously all-white neighborhood."

RESULT OF STRUGGLE

These people, he said, "piously declared that race relations had been improved in recent years." But, he added, "they neglected to say that these gains were made as a result of constant militant struggle by the progressive forces in Louisville and Kentucky."

Braden said: "My wife and I are proud of the part we played in this case. We are proud of the fact that we helped to rip the mask off the sorry state of race relations in this community. We are glad that we helped expose the widespread lack of concern for those forced to live in the ghetto. We feel that the resulting improvements will more than make up for any personal difficulties we may have as a result of our action."

Explaining the background of his case, Braden said: "Many people have asked why Anne and I bought the house and then transferred it to Wade. As I stated at my trial, we felt we had a moral duty to do what we did. We had worked to open hospitals, bus stations and other facilities to Negroes. We could not be true to ourselves and to our beliefs if we did not respond to the call to help break down segregation in the vital area of housing.

ACLU CO-COUNSEL

The American Civil Liberties Union announced here that it has appointed a co-counsel in Braden's appeal. Braden's 15-year jail sentence was confirmed this week.

The ACLU said it was entering the Braden case "because of the large number of important civil liberties issues in the appeal, some of which have not been resolved previously by the courts." The co-counsel named by the ACLU is local attorney Louis Lusky, who served as an observer for the ACLU while Braden was on trial.

Braden has been in the county jail since his conviction Dec. 13. Circuit Judge L. R. Curtis, while confirming Braden's sentence, set appeal bond at $40,000. Braden was fined $5,000 in addition to the jail term.

Anne Braden's trial, also on a sedition charge, has been set for Feb. 28.

Commonwealth's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton backed down on his announcement, made immediately after Braden's trial, that he would next bring to trial Vernon Bown, the man charged with actually setting the explosion at the Wade home.

Bown, a friend of the Wade's who volunteered to stay at the Wade home and help protect it after shots had been fired into the house, like Brodan was also charged with sedition under an old Kentucky law scarcely used before.

During Braden's trial, the defense pointed out that the prosecution had failed to introduce any evidence that was related to the bombing. Hamilton's claim that he would next try Bown on the bombing was seen as a means of bolstering his repeated claim that the sedition defendants plotted the bombing "to stir up race trouble."

The substitution of Anne Braden's sedition case for Bown's bombing case left the connection between alleged sedition and the bombing as thin as ever. It also left Bown in jail, where he has been since Sept. 24, 1954, unable to make $10,000 bond. Also in jail, in the same case, unable to make bond, is 70-year-old I. O. Ford.

The Braden conviction was sharply questioned in a column by Jacy Chancellor in the Louisville Defender, headed: "Was Carl Braden Framed For Helping Negroes?"

Chancellor said: "The most important issue that faces the people is: should a man or a group of people's freedom be jeopardized because they feel or act kindly towards Negroes or other minority groups and individuals.

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky has seized upon the Communist line as an excuse to prosecute the Bradens and others for helping Negroes.

"A dangerous precedent is being set which will say to individuals or groups regardless of race that when you aid a Negro and his struggle for first class citizenship, you will be persecuted and called a red."

Robeson Sues For Passport to Prague Concert

Paul Robeson, through his attorney, Leonard B. Boudin of New York and James Wright of Washington, has asked the Federal District Court in Washington to direct the State Department to grant him a passport.

Robeson states he has received an invitation to appear in concert at the National Opera House in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Robeson names Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as defendant in the suit, and claims that Dulles' actions in denying him the privilege of travel abroad "are arbitrary, capricious and without warrant or authority in the laws of the United States including the Passport Act of 1936 and are contrary to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

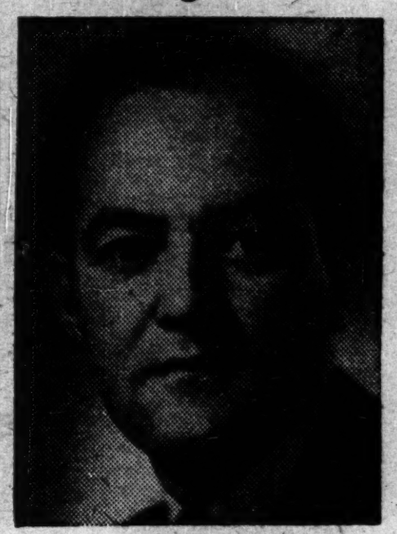
Robeson's brief also asks for a court order allowing him to visit Canada, Mexico and other Western Hemisphere countries for which a passport is not required. It points out that in January, 1952, the artist was arbitrarily prevented from leaving the U.S. to visit Canada,

ROBESON

on the basis of a special order of the State Department "relating specifically and exclusively" to him.

Among invitations to Robeson are those from Linder Productions, Ltd., to play "Othello" in London; from the National Union of Mine Workers in Edinburgh, Scotland; from the All- India Peace Council in New Delhi; from the Opera Comique in Paris which recently signed the young tenor, Charles Holland, as the first Negro interpreter of a major role; from the leading cultural agency in Tel Aviv, Israel, and from the recent Soviet Writers Congress in Moscow.

Humphrey Plans 'Package' on Civil Rights



HUMPHREY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) announced yesterday that within the next week or so "a package" of "equality of opportunity" legislation would be introduced in the Senate. He said it would include bills to accomplish the following:

Set up "Fair Employment Practices" code.

Establish a commission on civil rights in the Executive Branch.

Protect persons within the U. S. against being lynched.

Outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election of national officers.

Assure non-discrimination in travel accommodations, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Give greater enforcement strength to existing civil rights laws.

Protect the right of political participation and make it a crime to intimidate or coerce or otherwise interfere with the right to vote.

Create a joint Congressional committee on civil rights to watch all movements in that field.

Set up a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice directed by a new assistant attorney general.

Strengthen current statutes on peonage, convict labor, slavery and involuntary servitude.

Such measures would be referred mainly to the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. The Senate panel is headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat of West Virginia. The House group's chairman is Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn.

Lawyers Urge Budget Study Before Action on State Taxes

The National Lawyers Guild, in a statement to majority and minority leaders of the New York state legislature yesterday, urged deferment of pending bills to cancel ten percent of the personal income tax and 25 percent of the unincorporated business tax until the governor's new budget has been submitted.

Pointing out that these cuts would involve a revenue loss of about $50,000,000, the Guild's statement noted the Governor's estimate that existing programs would cost $100,000,000 more next year, that municipalities, particularly New York City, are hard pressed to meet their financial and educational budgets and that the need for additional assistance by the State to localities is increasing, not decreasing.

The Guild went on record in favor of the addition of new brackets to the income tax rates which now have a top rate of 7 percent applicable to all taxable income above $9,000. It urged a 7 percent rate on income from $9,000 to $11,000, 8 percent from $11,000 to $13,000, 9 percent from $13,000 to $15,000, and 10 percent on taxable income over $15,000.

It pointed out that "the New York taxpayer in the higher brackets will have his federal tax reduced by reason of any increased state taxes."

The Guild also registered its disapproval of proposals to cut exemptions to $800 per capita as a measure which would hit married couples with fewer than three children.

The Guild called for the liberalization of the income tax system to provide relief for the aged, the blind, the retired, the widow and the working wife.

Filled Milk Masquerades as Cream

SEATTLE, Jan. 23.—They're doing some funny things—and some not so funny—to milk these days.

In several states, "filled milk" is being sold legally. This is skim milk to which vegetable fat is aded to replace the natural cream. It's also within the law in many places to replace butterfat in ice cream with cottonseed oil or coconut oil. Because cottonseed lacks butter's natural vitamins synthetic vitamins are added. Whether they do any good is an open question.

Farmers generally are fighting a losing battle against the encroachment of substitutes for dairy products.

Take butter, for example. Substitutes like oleo are being consumed while government-purchased butter is being put into storage and turning rancid. The government buys only high quality (92 score and better) butter for storage. What goes on the market is often of poor quality—rancid or greasy.

Another issue for dairymen is the fraudulent (as distinguished from fully legal) marketing of substitutes for dairy products. They report that oleo interests cut the last appropriation for the Pure Food and Drug Administration pretty drastically, and it's hard to keep violators in check.

These violators falsely claim or imply their product is compounded of pure dairy products, when in fact it has little but vegetable oils and fillers of one kind or another in it.

$6,500 Awarded Negro Beaten by Cops

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 23.—The award of a $6,500 judgment to Lem J. Moore, Negro warehouseman who was brutally beaten and drugged by Inspectors Donovan E. Rodman and Norman D. Deuel, has placed the question of the police officers' criminal prosecution squarely before the District Attorney.

A jury of three women and nine men returned the judgment last week after four hours of deliberation.

It awarded the slightly built father of eight children damages on both counts of his complaint—assault and battery and false imprisonment.

Moore testified Rodman and Deuel had punched, kicked and slammed him against a steel wall last February on the pretext of questioning him about three robberies.

He was corced into taking a "truth serum" injection and questioned while under the influence of the drug at Highland Hospital. He was subsequently released without charges being filed against him.

Several of Moore's union brothers attended the weeklong trial. A Warehousemen's Local 6 delegation went to city officials after Moore was beaten to demand that the responsible officers be punished and jail beating be investigated. Police Chief Lester J. Divine said the complaint had no merit.

Robert Truehaft, attorney who represented Moore, said, after the verdict: "I am going to demand that Rodman and Deuel be prosecuted, and that the city manager take action against the chief of police for his part in failing to investigate this complaint."

Rodman and Deuel were suspended recently for exacting "gifts" from three persons in their custody who later were convicted of robbery.

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EISENHOWER AND CHINA

THE PRESIDENT will ask Congress today for approval of a shooting-line in the Formosa straits.

The American people should be very clear about exactly what Eisenhower is proposing to do.

The fact is, Washington has been forced to retreat in its plans for intervention on China's mainland. The fact is, Chiang Kai-shek is unhappy because Eisenhower is not ready to "defend" the Tachen Islands. But all this does not lessen the potential threat to peace in what the President will propose today.

He is proposing to mark out a line INSIDE Chinese territory, and to tell the government of 600,000,000 Chinese if they cross that line or get near it or threaten it, we will start shooting.

Is this any different than if some power in Europe were to draw a line around Long Island and dare the U.S. to cross that line?

For Eisenhower to ask intervention powers off the coast of China and for Congress to approve such a proposal would be a violation of international law and dangerous. And by dangerous, we mean in the first place for the American people, for the lives of American sons, husbands and fathers.

Eisenhower will say, of course, that what he is doing is in the interests of peace. But only in the last few days, the world has had a graphic indication of just who is trying to ease tension and who is trying to heat them up in Asia.

UN Secretary-General's Hammarskjold had requested China for assurances about the health of the flyers imprisoned on charges concerning espionage operations. China replied by inviting the families of the flyers to come and visit them. But Washington's attitude has shocked the world—it is an attitude of peevishness, petulance and downright cruelty in trying to keep the families from making the trip.

Washington's attitude on this incident alone speaks volumes about the real intentions and policy behind the Formosa policy.

Washington has been forced to shelve for the time being the insane policy of Knowland and Radford for immediate intervention on the mainland of China. But Washington still hopes to be able to embark one day on that bloody adventure. It wants to "defend" Formosa as military and so-called legal preparations for that adventure.

Meanwhile, Washington is seeking to offset the retreat by Chiang in the Tachens and the setback to the hysteria-mongers over the flyer issue, by heating up the atmosphere all over again. Under this cover, Washington wants to rush through the SEATO treaty in Southeast Asia and the treaty with Chiang, and renew its defiance of the rest of the world over UN admittance of China.

The American people, along with the peace forces throughout the world, brought about a truce in Korea and barred Washington intervention in Indochina. They have a responsibility to themselves, as well as to the rest of the world, to speak out against Eisenhower's latest move and insist that all shooting-lines be scrapped and replaced with lines of normal, peaceful relations. We should inaugurate talks with the People's Republic of China, based on recognition of that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and reach a peaceful settlement of all present difficulties.

LABOR'S STAKE

LAST WEEK the CIO filed a "friend of the court" brief on behalf of Dr. John Peters, the Yale professor who was fired as a government consultant because a loyalty board found there was "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty.

Labor has a vital stake in these procedures, the CIO brief said, because they affect not only workers on the government payroll but those employed in plants with government contracts and on the waterfronts and aboard ships.

The CIO brief, however, affirming its hostility to Communism, concentrated its fire on such shady "loyalty" practices as the use of secret informers.

The crucial issue about these procedures is the imputation of disloyalty to Americans because of political ideas and associations.

This inevitably violates the Bill of Rights. And inevitably what begins as an attack on Communists becomes an attack on labor and all progressives and even some conservatives, as in the case of Wolf Ladejinsky.

The CIO's intervention in the "security" debate will be hailed by all friends of democracy. We hope, however, that labor will recognize the need for going still further and demand an investigation (as a CIO convention resolution provides) of undemocratic laws passed during the era of McCarthyism and which imperil the fundamental liberties of people.

Court's Theory in McCarran Act Case By-Passes Constitution

By JACK ABBOTT
By Federated Press

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has sustained the government in the first challenge to the constitutionality of the McCarran registration act. The case involved an appeal from the order of the Subversive Activities Control Board against the Communist Party.

The opinion of the majority of the court goes on for 76 pages. However, the basic constitutional question which was resolved by the court in favor of the McCarran act can be stated very simply.

The basic contention of the Communist Party was that it was unconstitutional to impose penalties upon it and its members on the basis of the standards laid down by the McCarran act and on the basis of a record which showed only activities of the Communist Party which are protected by the first amendment to the Constitution.

The court answered this basic contention with the statement that Congress, in enacting the McCarran act, had found that there was a world communist movement whose purpose it was, by treachery, deceit, infiltration, espionage, terrorism and any other means deemed necessary, to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the countries throughout the world through the medium of a worldwide communist organization.

According to the court, this finding of Congress resolved all constitutional questions since it was inconceivable that the government could not take action against a world movement which had for its purpose the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship through such methods.

The basic difficulty with the court's position is that it had before it, in addition to this declaration by Congress, a record of hearings which had taken place for over a year before the Subversive Activities Control Board. In this record, there was no evidence of espionage, sabtoage, terrorism or any efforts or attempts to establish in the U.S. a totalitarian dictatorship subservient to the Soviet Union. Thus, the opinion, although it discussed the evidence which had been presented on the record, justified the sanctions imposed by the act not on the basis of the record made before the Subversive Activities Control Board, but solely upon the congressional findings.

By this process of reasoning the court was able to hold that it made no difference if the similarities in policy between the U.S. Communist Party and that of the Soviet Union were with respect to wholly laudable objectives, such as the promotion of racial equality and of peace.

Presumably it was also irrelevant as to whether or not the identity of views was entirely unrelated to the establishment of totalitarian dictatorship and acts of treachery, sabotage and espionage. Thus, the Communist Party essentially is to be condemned not because of any evidence which was presented against it at the hearings, but solely because of the findings made by Congress as to its nature.

Whatever views one might have as to the nature and character of the Communist Party, it is clear that the reasoning of the court of appeals in sustaining the McCarran act constitutes extremely dangerous constitutional doctrine. For if the Communist Party can be in effect outlawed as the result of the declaration by Congress that it is an organization which is subservient to a foreign power and engages in espionage, sabotage and terrorism, in the absence of any proof which can stand up to judicial scrutiny, then there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent Congress, if it so chooses at some future time, from taking similar action against any other political party, group or organization.

Indeed, the whole theory of the McCarran act and the current McCarthyite philosophy makes it inevitable that this will be the consequence of this judicial decision. For the current mythology holds that the Communist Party, which according to Congress is subservient to the Soviet Union, in turn holds the whiphand over a great number of other organizations in the United States including many labor unions.

In some circles the charge is made that the Democratic Party, at least under Roosevelt and Truman, was controled by the Communist Party, and that a certain section of the Republican Party is also under such control. Under the constitutional doctrine laid down by the court of appeals all that is necessary to outlaw these organizations, including labor unions, the Democratic Party and part of the Republican Party, is that Congress make a formal finding that these organizations are under control of the Communist Party because of a certain similarity in program between these organizations and the Communist Party as, for example, opposition to the program and tactics of Sen. McCarthy. Thus the court of appeals' decision lays a groundwork to justify future outlawing of any minority opposition without any basis in evidence.

The McCarthyites Will Not Destroy Us

Jack Stachel, Communist leader imprisoned in Danbury, Conn., under the thought-control Smith Act, marked his birthday last Tuesday. Following is a letter sent to him on his birthday by his wife, Bertha:

My dearest:

For the past four years I have had to wish you happy birthday through prison bars. They were long, endless years of waiting and dreaming of your freedom. But today it is different. For March 1, 1955, is but six weeks off, the day when you and some of your comrades will be released from prison. So now, when I again wish you "A Happy Birthday," the "word "happy" has to all of us the full and joyous meaning it was meant to have.

You have not been forgotten on your past birthdays by friends and relatives, who flooded the prison mail box with thei tender congratulations. How welcome those beautiful cards were, communication with the outside world of the devotion of the people to those in prison who gave up their precious freedom, so that others might be free.

It is not easy to go to prison, especially if one is innocent, it is not easy to be torn from one's work, friends and family. But history seems to have chosen this moment to decide the fate of humanity and rather than concede to the will of the fascist monsters, the McCarthyites who are bent on destroying our democratic way of life, men and women like yourself have chosen the only course possible to save the Bill of Rights and the Constition. And that has made prison life easier to bear, also knowing that if enough people spoke out against these unjust and inhuman persecutions, democracy could be saved. If one has to choose between freedom and slavery for the people, it is better to lose one's personal freedom.

•

WE SAT in the courtroom last Tuesday, Jan. 11, watching 12 more innocent men and women about to start their prison terms, terms ranging from one to three years. The room in which the scene was taking place was different, but the atmosphere was so familiar to me. Just as on that unforgettable day on July 2, 1951 when you and your comrades were taken to prison to serve five-year sentences. As before, there were the wives and the children and families too sitting as close to the rail as possible, the rail that was the dividing line between them and their loved ones.

How well I knew what was in their hearts and minds, for a new life was to begin for them. For the wives and children, the deep hunger of longing and the ever-present concern for the health and safety of their loved ones now in prison. And yet I knew so well the hopefulness and the courage of these wives and their children. How there was no despair in their hearts. Only the feeling that this must not happen to other American families. There was dignity, strength and pride in their faces and their bearing.

From my own experience I knew when they visited their loved ones in prison they would be able to shut out the cold impersonal atmosphere of the prison walls and live their visit together in warmth and love. The McCarthyites will not destroy us, for we will live together under all circumstances, and it is because we are part of the people, part of the struggles for a better life that our personal lives have a deeper, a richer, a fuller meaning. We all live in the thought that fascism will be destroyed, that peace, equality, security and a better way of life will be ours.

•

THOUGH, dearest, I have my vision turned towards March 1 and your release from prison, I have not forgotten for an instant that you and your comrades are facing a new indictment which carries with it a 10-year imprisonment penalty. This indictment is the second clause of the Smith Act which charges membership, although the Bill of Rights says, "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb." Nor have I forgotten the deportation threat which hangs over you.

The fate of millions of Americans rests on the outcome of the membership charge. If they belong to an organization that has been labelled "subversive" by the Government, they too will be liable to a prison sentence.

We are confident the American people will defeat the Smith Act, thereby making further arrests under this vicious Act impossible.

They will join with us in seeking amnesty for those now in prison and freedom for the political refugees because they understand that the attacks against the Communists concern them. No American can be free while a single Smith Act victim remains in prison.

So, my loved one, with sweet anticipation of your homecoming,

Lovingly,
BERTHA.

2 Young Negro Women Fight Eviction Efforts

A West Side landlord has served notice he plans new efforts to evict two young Negro women from an apartment leased in their names by a white friend using a power of attorney.

The tenants, Gerri Jahnson, a nursery school teacher, and Dorothy Campbell, a secretary, are determined to stay despite a nightmarish life of almost a month during which the landlord cut off the gas and lights and called police to throw them out.

They moved into the apartment at 170 W. 109 St. last December 18, a few days after a friend, a housewife, leased it for them from the Comayo Realty Co. From the moment the landlord, Michael J. Freeman, 309 W. 104 St., president of the company, discovered his new tenants to be Negroes he has tried to force them out.

The West Side Anti-Discrimination Committee, 951 Columbus Ave., which helped the young Negro women get legal aid describes the case as "shocking discrimination." A spokesman added, "The anti-discrimination laws of New York state and the principles laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court in its ruling ending segregation in public schools don't mean a thing to some landlords."

He said Miss Johnson and Miss Campbell were the first Negroes ever to live in the house, and that the landlord obviously had used various methods to prevent Negro tenancy.

Miss Johnson, in describing how they came to use the power of attorney approach, said: "We had tried desperately for months to find a decent place to live. We were turned down time and time again simply because we were Negroes. And also, because of our jobs, we had just so much time for house-hunting."

The white friend answered an ad placed in the New York Journal American by the Gallita real estate agency offering the apartment on West 109th St. The agency told her the landlord wanted "white Americans" only, but she went ahead and contacted him.

"While she was being shown the place," Miss Johnson said today, "the landlord and his agent kept making endless derogatory remarks against the Negro and Puerto Rican peopel as tenants."

Things began to happen rapidly from the day they moved in. According to Miss Johnson, Freeman and his agent, Mrs. R. Garrigan, came into the apartment and threatened them and finally brought in the police.

"We asked him in front of the police," she said, "to state exactly why he objected to our tenancy. We pointed out that he had checked and okayed our job references, checked our previous addresses and found we were respectable, satisfactory tenants.

RECEIVED RENT

"Furthermore, he had asked for and received a month's rent, $65, another $65 as a month's security, and a brokerage fee of $75 had been paid.

"We asked him to say specifically what else was required. He wouldn't answer."

The police left, but on Dec. 20 the landlord and his agent turned off the gas for the apartment and cut the wires in the electric fuse box, although the two young women had contracted with Consolidated Edison for the utilities. The landlord does not supply electricity or gas for that apartment or any other in the building.

"He bolted the basement door, and ordered the superintendent not to let us down there, and also to keep out the police or anybody Con Edison might send."

So for almost two weeks, right through the Christmas holidays, the two women lived by candlelight and without gas. To top off their troubles, Miss Campbell became seriously ill and spent a week in bed without proper care, as there were no utilities.

"You can describe it as a nightmare," Miss Johnson said. "The candles were a continuous fire hazard. Dorothy was sick in bed. We worried about the old gas refrigerator leaking. I went out to find some legal help."

SEARCH FOR LANDLORD

She contacted the West Side Anti - Discrimination Committee two blocks away, which suggested a summons against the landlord. But the landlord's address couldn't be located. So they summoned the agent. Mrs. Garrigan ignored the summons, but came to court in answer to a final summons and stated she was no longer the agent for the building.

Freeman's address was traced through the New York City Hall of Records, but when the two tenants went to the 104 St. building the superintendent there told them Freeman had moved out that morning.

In the meantime, Freeman instituted squatter proceedings against Miss Johnson and Miss Campbell on Christmas Eve, claiming there were six people in the apartment and none of them had any right there. On New Year's Eve, the two young women hired a licensed electrician, got a policeman and gained entrance to the basement. With the policeman standing guard, the electrican spliced the wires in the fuse box and the gas was turned back on.

"So," commented Miss Johnson, "we at least had gas and lights for New Year's Day."

In court she and Miss Campbell, on advice of counsel, entered a general denial of the squatters charges, demanded a jury trial and requested a postponement. Whereupon Freeman withdrew his charges, stating he would institute different charges later.

As he left the courtroom, the tenants served him with a summons for tampering with their gas and electricity.

Now he has responded by delivering a notice demanding Miss Campbell and Miss Johnson vacate immediately or face more court action, as yet unspecified.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 8)

that he makes a lot of opportunities for the other men."

Frisco is rated the top team on the Coast and about third or fourth in the nation at the moment.

Further descriptive matter on Russell—he is an excellent student, and couldn't make his high school team just two years ago. Which means he is rapidly improving all the time and should hit his peak in another couple of years.

•

WILL MAKE THIS our final accounting for the happily completed drive, though we will continue to acknowledge amounts sent through this column throughout the year. A Friend, $25. "His Majesty's Subject," $10; W. R. of New Orleans, $1; PRN, the regular weekly $1 with a note about liking the column on the youth forum on German re-armament.

Many thanks to all who sent money, including those who had already contributed to the drive elsewhere, and some who do not agree with the Daily Worker on many things. With our previously announced $2,117.60, today's $37 brings us to a campaign total of $2,154.60.

THEORY MAKES YOU STRONG

ENROLL AND ATTEND ALL THIS WEEK at the

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Ave. of the Americas (6th Ave. at 16 St.) N.Y. 11
WA 9-1600

UN, Tito Pledge Same Foreign Policy

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 18.—Burmese Premier U Nu and Yugoslav President Tito issued a joint statement today promising closer ties of friendship between their two countries.

The statement was issued as Tito ended his visit to Burma and left to return to India.

Tito visited this country at U Nus' inivitation between Jan. 6 and 16, during which time the two heads of state discussed mutual problems.

"In regard to the general international situation," the statement said, "it was noted that Yugoslavia and Burma had hitherto adopted basically the same attitude on all main problems and that at present their view of these problems are identical."

In Loving Memory
A B E
The world you fought for will yet be. We will carry on.
—Yetta, Murray, Ben

Fur-Leather Okays Merger

(Continued from Page 2)

strength." He observed that the employer industry publications are campaigning against the merger.

Harold Goldstein: (who described himself an an anti-Communist of long standing) "Some features of the agreement are unpalatable to me. Labor is fighting the Taft-Hartley Law. The signing of affidavits is to me an unpleasant thing to do. I hope the time will not be long before the Amalgamated leaders drop the affidavit.

"I disagreed with Gold many times but (after high praise of Gold's leadership) it's a great loss to us. It is a great sacrifice to have this man barred from leadership and activity in our union. He himself showed his greatness by removing himself from the picture for the sake of this greater unity."

Lew Goldstein (Chicago)—He recalled that when the fur workers headed by Gold merged with the AFL in 1936 there were similar fears and skepticism. But that unity brought unprecedented progress for the fur workers.

"Some who question the politics people in the union thank God that these people came into their localities to organize the plants and help give their families decent living standards."

Clayton Cook, Sioux St. Marie (a Negro) expressed some fears on how the merger may affect Negro rights, but saw that possibility of carrying the IFLWU's advanced program on the question to the rest of labor:

"The picture that I get from this unity of labor is that this slumbering giant called labor is beginning to move and stretch," he said.

Joseph Bruno: (Wilmington, Del.) Republican councilman—

"Nobody will take autonomy from us. We have a good democratic union. That's what makes it a good union." He underscored Gorman's promise that "everything we have now we can keep."

George Kleinman: The Taft-Hartley affidavits in the agreement are "odious and repugnant to any man with a conscience." The understanding on Gold is a "costly price. . . . an infringement on the democratic right of the members to select their own officers." He said the Joint Council supports the merger despite this price, but added that the workers take their stand unitedly and "come what may that unity in going to be preserved and these policies will be preserved."

Lyndon Henry (Negro leader) noted the AFL doesn't have a good record on Negro rights. While welcoming Gorman's reassurances on that score, he still had reservations. "We have to make some sacrifices in this period of hysteria," he went on, regretting that "some leaders of labor have to conform to the machinations of the enemies." He called for a campaign to "wipe out these laws" meaning T-H.

LeRoy Gartman, (Sheboygan, Wis., Alderman). At first, he said, he opposed merger with a union that raided the IFLWU, including his local, but now believes it is "smarter" to accept than division. Referring to the five-year "trial" clause in the agreement during which either side can call for "divorce," Gartman said:

"I don't think we are on trial in this case. I think it is the butchers who will be on trial."

Ruth Segal (board member) noted that the Amalgamated hasn't a single woman full-timer and added "perhaps they can learn something from us." She, too, expressed "apprehensions and hesitations" but felt the primary consideration was the developing general unity in labor.

Herbert Kurzer said demanding of affidavits is "a violation of the Bill of Rights and it is particularly shocking that a sister union should demand from us even more than is demanded in the law." He added it is "even more shocking" that Gold is barred from office.

After listing the achievements of the IFLWU under Gold's leadership he said, "It's not a sacrifice for Gold, it is a sacrifice for the membership of the union. . . . That's the last sacrifice we are going to make." He said he doesn't blame members for being "suspicious" of some of the merger provisions but added, "The guarantee that the dangers will not harm us is that by our united efforts we will be powerful enough to protect the interests of our workers."

Leon Strauss, favoring the agreement, assailed the redbaiters who talk of "cleaning up" our union. He cited one local in New England that presented a resolution for barring "convicted Communists" from office and anyone who incoked the Fifth Amendment.

He challenged anyone to point to a cleaner union, and recalled the IFLWU's unimpeachable record in World War II and the 400 volunteers from its ranks immediately after Pearl Harbor, among who he was one. He too regretted the affidavits and the Gold provision, and called for unity against the "employers and the Brownells."

Some of the speakers from the New England locals did not find fault with the T-H or Gold provisions but sought action against "communism." The convention, on recommendation of the GEB, did not act on their resolution, on the ground that the Amalgamated's constitution now takes effect.

Some New England delegates were critical of Richard O'Keefe, of Peabody who is attempting to lead a secession movement to the CIO.

LIGHTFOOT

(Continued from Page 1)

Isadore Begun.

The defense side of the case took less than a half hour. Considering that the government had failed to prove the charges in the indictment, the defense rested after reading briefly from several documents, including the Selective Service record of the defendant.

Defense attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., read from "The History of the Communist Party of the United States of America" by William Z. Foster, stressing the views of the party on the people's front government and the possibility of a peaceful transition to socialism.

Parsons fought against the introduction of the Foster book, even though one of the government's own witnesses had identified it in cross-examination as a authoritative statement of the Communist Party's position.

Crockett also read to the jury from the Constitution of the Communist Party of the U. S., which specifically condemns force and violence and makes any advocate of such means liable to expulsion from the party.

There was no session in open court Friday. However, the judge listened in chambers to suggestions from both sides on what should be included in his final charge to the jury.

Classified Ads

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MOVIES

A Film Story of Life In a Soviet High School

School budies Valentin Lanovoy and Victor Grachov enjoy a good laugh at each other in the new Soviet color film drama, 'Problem Child,' a story about contemporary life in the Soviet Union. Ben Levine reviews the film below.

By BEN LEVINE

A visit to the Stanley Theatre this week offers a heart-warming intimate insight into the life of young people in the land of Socialism. You will see two color film productions from the Soviet Union —"Problem Child," the story of a teen-age youth in a high school of a small town in the USSR, and a fascinating documentary of life in the new Moscow University.

"Problem Child" is concerned with the universal problem of a brilliant teen-ager who has to learn how to get along with his less gifted fellow students and teachers. Valentin Listovsky, who scores high marks in mathematics, composes music at an early age and is spoiled by a doting father, has the painful experience of learning that the real values of life do not consist in idealistic musing and lofty emotions but in working with his fellow-men.

Valentin's wisecracks in his history class, into which he is tempted because the new teacher is a young and pretty woman, drive the teacher in tears from the classrooms. The climax is reached when, because he falls in love, he neglects his duties as a member of the Young Communist League, and lets the thrilling and tender feelings of first love blind him to the feelings in others.

Symbolic of his attitude is a mountain climbing experience, when he almost loses his life because he scorns elementary precautions and discipline.

• • •

As interesting as this central plot is the picture given of average high school pupils in the Soviet Union. They are as full of mischief as any similar normal group in the U. S. One kid, during an algebra exam, is shown flashing an SOS to a classmate across the room. Another is caught copying outright. A class threatens to get out of hand when the young, inexperienced teacher doesn't show a firm grasp of the situation after one of Valentin's wisecracks.

But the kids come through because the society around them is healthy and constructive, as is brought out in the meeting of the YCL where Valentine's egoism is threshed out, and in the final scenes in which Valentin's regeneration is accomplished.

It's a fine picture to take the children to see. My teen-age daughter found the film delightful.

Teen-age problems are universal, but the specific form they take depends on the nature of the society in which they arise. In the latest issue of the Sunday Times here, for example, one headline, in a report of a rabbi's sermon reads, "Plight of Youth Laid to Despair." The rabbi goes on to say, "Today's youth face the future without any definite assurance of global survival. Many a youngster has readily succumbed to frustration, despair

VALENTIN LANOVOY

and nihilism in seeking security for tomorrow."

The rabbi's solution is to offer security to youth in the form of religion.

Perhaps he ought to see this Soviet film, and get a graphic glimpse of the security offered by socialism to youth in the form of peaceful, constructive work.

• • •

And to make the lesson more vivid, he ought to see the Moscow University documentary, "Palace of Learning," whose presence on the same bill at the Stanley makes it seem a continuation of the high school story. Here are presented shiny laboratories, comfortable dormitories, gay dining rooms, spotless kitchens, and serious and happy students engaged in studies of physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy, secure in the knowledge that a future awaits them in which their talents will be put to full use for the benefit of society.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Sherlock Holmes (4) 7 p.m.
Kukla Fran Ollie (7) 7 p.m.
News—Douglas Edwards (2) 7:30
Sid Caesar Show (4) 8
Report from Rutgers (13) 8
Godfrey's Talent Scouts (2) 8:30
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Medic—Doctor Contracts Polio (4) 9
Studio One: It Might Happen Tomorrow (2) 10
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1
Movie: Too Many Winners (7) 11:30. British mystery. So-So

RADIO

John Vandercook, CIO News Choraliers WCBS 7:30
Edward Murrow, news, WCBS 7:45
Godfrey's Talent Scouts WCBS 8:30
Metropolitan Opera Auditions
Jose Iturbi—pianist—Telephone Hour WRCA 9

MOVIES

Problem Child (Soviet), Stanley Theatre
Barefoot Contessa; Loew's
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
A Star Is Born, Victoria.
Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.
This Is Cinerama, Warner.
The Detective (British), Fine Arts.
Inspector Calls (British), Symphony
Ten Days That Shook the World and End of St. Petersburg (Russian) 55 St. Playhouse. Revivals.
Russian Ballerina and They Met in Moscow (Russian), Stanley. Revivals.
Silent American Comedies (1906-1928), Museum of Modern Art.

DRAMA

Doctor's Dilemma, Phoenix
The Troublemakers, President Theatre
In Splendid Error, Greenwich Mews
Wedding Breakfast, 48th St. Theatre
Twelfth Night—Shakespeare, Jan Hus Auditorium
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Importance of Being Earnest—Oscar Wilde, Provincetown Theater, Fri.-Sat.-Sun. only.
An Ideal Husband—Oscar Wilde, Royal Playhouse, 63 E. 4th St. Tuesday through Sunday nights

BOOKS

Columbia Profs. List U. S. Books in USSR

A Guide to Soviet Russian Translations of American Literature by Glenora W. Brown and Deming B. Brown. Columbia University Press. $5.

By HERBERT APTHEKER

Every moment the American people are told by the propaganda organs of the rich that the Soviet Union is a land of tyranny and barbarism. Here is a book produced by two staunch anti-Sovieteers, under the auspices of the professionally anti-Soviet Department of Slavic Languages at Columbia University, which in its factual data, demolishes the Wall Street (and Hitler) version of the USSR. In this sense, despite themselves, as it were, the authors have compiled an important and useful volume.

• • •

This book tabulates the American authosr and the titles and number of copies issued of their works, in Rusian, from 1918 through 1947. The authors tell that their sources yield only part of the story, and that their data include only translations into Russian—there are some 60 other languages in which books are printed in the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the quantity and, above all, the quality, of books made available to the masses in the USSR, even as indicated in this volume, demonstrate that there one has a government devoted to freedom and not to tyranny.

And the fact that these books are bought, as the authors state them to be, by the millions, demonstrates that the Soviet citizens constitute a superbly cultured mass audience the like of which has existed nowhere else in the world.

• • •

In 1919 the Soviet government announced that its book-publishing program would aim "to serve the ideal of the brotherhood, comradeship and mutual understanding of the people." This it has accomplished. Illiteracy, as the authors admit, has been eliminated, and we find now, in the Soviet Union, "the popularization of world literature among the masses." The country, say the authors, has "developed into a nation of insatiable readers." And they are reading the best of world literature, that which is democratic, forward-looking, warm and beautiful, loving life, revolutionary.

In the period covered by this volume, the works of about 180 different American authors were translated into Russian and about 23 million copies of their works were sold in the USSR.

Included were the complete works, in multi-volumed sets, of Jack London, Bret Harte, James Fenimore Cooper, O'Henry, Twain, Dreiser. The writings of Longfellow, Stowe, Lewis, Norris, Poe, Cather, Sandburg, Lindsay, MacLeish, Hellman, DuBois, Hughes, McKay, Pickens, Steffens, Fast, Maltz, Gold, Ben Field, Edna Ferber, of Whitman, Melville, Hawthorne, Hearn. Garland, Glasgow, Crane, Pearl Buck, Sherwood Anderson—they are all here and many more, in printings reaching extraordinary totals: 150,000 copies of

JACK LONDON

Longfellow, 50,000 copies of Ben Field's "The Cock's Funeral," 50,000 copies of an anthology of Negro poetry, 250,00 copies of Bret Harte's short stories, etc.

• • •

The best the authors of this volume can do, in terms of Soviet-baiting is to assert that in the period since 1947 (with which their book does deal) much of American literature has not been translated into Russian.

Yes, indeed, for so great a proportion of that literature "wears the scent of human garbage"—as **Time Magazine** (Jan. 3, 1955) said of a recent collection of short stories by Tennessee Williams. Always the translations were selective; always the selectivity was based upon Socialist ethics and aesthetics. So, the Soviet Union will welcome Steinbeck's **Grapes of Wrath**—and print 325,000 copies—but now that the new Steinbeck delineates, understandably enough, pimps and whores, the Soviet Union politely says, "No, thank you." In the thirties, when publishing **Grapes of Wrath**, the USSR did not publish **Gone With the Wind**; in Nazi Germany the choices were reversed.

• • •

To go beyond the book under review for a moment: From 1918 until June, 1954, a total of over 51 million copies of books by the finest American authors (including 12 million from 1950 to 1954) were bought by Soviet citizens; 77 million of the finest French authors; 38 million of the finest British authors.

Indeed, according to **Soviet Literature**, November, 1954, well over a quarter of a billion copies of the works of foreign authors have been purchased by Soviet citizens since 1918. This includes the products of the greatest literary geniuses of the world, from Dickens (over 4 million copies) to Balzac (over 5 million) to Lu Hsun (almost 1 million) to Hugo (over 8 million) to Schiller (1 million) to Twain (almost 6 million).

If just these figures alone could be gotten to a substantial number of American people, it would make very much more difficult the carrying through of the plans now being concocted in Washington, by real barbarians, for an all-out attack upon this most highly cultured civilization in the history of humanity.

Romain Rolland's Notebooks To Be Published in Moscow

MOSCOW.—Packets containing manuscripts of the great French author Romain Rolland, which he gave to the Lenin State Library in Moscow for safekeeping in 1934-1935, were opened there on Jan. 1, 1955. In a letter dated Nov. 25, 1934, addressed to the director of the Lenin Library, Romain Rolland states that the packets contain authorized copies of 29 notebooks with his "Diary of the War Years" for 1914-1919. He asked that the packets be opened on Jan. 1, 1955.

In his letter, Romain Rolland points out that beginning with Jan. 1, 1955, the manuscripts will become the property of the library and may be published as well as used in historical or literary research.

In conformity with the above conditions, a commission consisting of Minister of Culture of the RSFSR T. M. Zueva, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR F. D. Khrustov, director of the Lenin State Library P. M. Bogachev, and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR, the Union of Soviet Writers, the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Lenin Library and the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), opened 10 packets on Jan. 1. They were sealed with sealing wax and had an inscription by Romain Rolland indicating the date on which they were to be opened.

The 10 packets contained 29 notebooks of the "Diary of the War Years" with a total of 2,650 typed pages on which corrections had been made in the author's handwriting.

The "Diary" starts with an entry made on July 31, 1914, and ends with the text of an entry made on July 11, 1919. The packets also contained a preface to the "Diary" with Romain Rolland's signature.

Work is now going forward to translate the manuscripts into Russian and arrange for their publication.

Foundation to Study Witchhunt Firings

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (FP).—The constitutional rights of employes of private firms holding government contracts are a major issue in the defense of persons accused of being security risks, Adam Yarmolinsky, consultant to the Fund for the Republic, told San Francisco lawyers.

The fund, financed by the Ford Foundation, is conducting a study of the entire federal security program.

AFL in Sauk County Backs Anti-Joe Club

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—A resolution urging James Seering, the new Sauk County District Attorney, to drop charges against officers of the Joe Must Go Club was adopted by the Sauk County Federation of Labor at a meeting in Baraboo recently. The resolution stated:

"The outgoing District Attorney (Kelley) used his position to harass a group known as the 'Joe Must Go Club.' The only 'crime' attributed to the Joe Must Go Club was the fact that they had used the American right to petition in an effort to rid the U. S. Senate of the shameful presence of Wisconsin's junior Senator. We, and millions of Americans, believe that the activities of the Joe Must Go Club have been laudable and valuable contributions to real Americanism."

A "Leroy Gore Defense Fund," formed in Milwaukee, is seeking funds to appeal the case of Gore and five other officers of the recall organization, who were found guilty on 21 counts of violating the corrupt practices act. Circuit Judge Bruce Beilfuss, of Baraboo, assessed fines of $200 on each count, totaling $4,200. However, in announcing his decision, the judge stated:

"Were it within the province of this court to assess a lower penalty, such would be done. The right given to citizens of this state to recall errant elected officials is a fair and just law. Their error insofar as this proceeding is concerned was the choice of corporate form of organization to seek their objective. The corporation must bear the penalty provided by the law."

Judge Beilfuss took no notice of a later section of the Wisconsin statute (12:09–5a), which provided that a corporation could be formed for political purposes.

Warrants were issued by Harlan Kelley, defeated Sauk County DA, on the last day of his term of office. Kelley, a notorious McCarthyite, in taking action against the Joe Must Go Clubs, ignored the existence for many years of 16 Republican and three Democrat non-stock corporations listed with the Secretary of State that were organized for political purposes.

Chairman of the Leroy Gore Defense Fund, which opened offices at 926 Jackson St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin, is August Derleth, Wisconsin author, a Sauk City neighbor of Gore. Additional sponsors listed are mainly small business people from Sauk City, including one minister and one doctor. Milwaukee sponsors include Rabbi Herbert Freidman and Leonard Zubrensky, an attorney who is head of the Milwaukee ACLU chapter. Treasurer is a Milwaukee housewife, Angeline Vail. There were no labor leaders listed, although Zubrensky is associated in the law office of Max Raskin, Wisconsin CIO counsel.

It is recognized that the move to defend Gore requires wholehearted support from the entire Wisconsin labor movement, as well as support from all anti-McCarthy forces throughout the country.

What's On?

WHAT'S ON?—Why, the biggest dance of the season Fri. night, Feb. 25, at Manhattan Center. Tickets for the NYS Labor Youth League pre-convention dance may be secured now at 159 W. 23 St. or local LYL clubs. $1.25 adv.

The TEEN-AGE Problem in Russia
"PROBLEM CHILD"
A NEW ARTKINO SOVCOLOR FILM!
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet 42 & 41 STS.

DAILY WORKER
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Fri. Eve, Feb. 4
CHATEAU GARDENS
105 E. Houston St., N.Y.C.
EDNA SMITH and her 10-piece band
Admission: $1.25 in advance; $1.50 at door
Tickets on sale NOW at:
Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.
Bookshop, 48 E. 13 St., N.Y.
Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.
Bookworld, 714 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

CIO Backs Bill to Aid Workers Hit By Tariff Cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer today endorsed legislation introduced by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D-Pa) providing Federal aid to workers, industries and communities which might suffer from lower tariffs.

The CIO said reduction of trade barriers by the U. S. is not the only move needed. It said Europe should eliminate country-to-country barriers and develop mass markets; world wage standards and living conditions should be improved; and a code of international fair labor standards should be developed.

Defend the Fighters for Your Rights
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Admission 50c • Auspices: Civil Rights Congress, 6 East 17th St., New York, N. Y.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Question, Reply . . . and the Future

"I AM NOT what you'd call an expert on basketball," writes TV Viewer of Brooklyn, "but I enjoy watching the game when possible. Now here is my question to you. I saw the professional Allstar game Tuesday night, and both my wife and myself seemed to simultaneously note that neither of the teams had a Negro player.

"As I said, we don't know enough about the teams and players to judge whether this was a true reflection of the league and the ability of all the players in it, and therefore meaningless. So we'll have to ask your valued opinion. Are there no Negro players in the league who belong among a group of TWENTY picked as the best for an Allstar game? I know it would be a shock to see a baseball Allstar game without any Negro players. How about Clifton of the Knicks? He seems outstanding. Doesn't he belong? How many Negro players are there on the professional teams? And how is the team selected? We will look forward to and appreciate your answer."

• • •

ANSWER—I think the answer is that it just so happens this year that the Allstar teams of the eight pro teams don't include any Negro players. Last year rookie Ray Felix of Baltimore made the East team—he was going better than he has gone with the Knicks so far this season.

This does not rule out the possibilities of a lively argument about the qualifications of Clifton. I think Nat was the victim of the rule limiting each team to three players. The Knicks had Gallatin, McGuire and Braun voted in. I think these three are of Allstar caliber and Clifton is also of Allstar caliber. Nobody, least of all opposition players, would argue against the proposition that Nat belongs in the same general category as the 20 anointed stars.

I'll venture the opinion that bias played no part in Clifton not making it. It is close between Braun and Clifton. Carl is an outstanding offensive player, a much more consistent scorer than Nat, and a better ballhandler and feeder than generally recognized. Clifton of course is a fine rebounder, exceptional defensive man and ballhandler. He guards big men whom Braun would be lost against. If you were weighing TEAM VALUE I think you would rate Clifton next to Harry Gallatin. It could be that out-of-town sports writers who don't see the Knicks much—the Allstar team is chosen by some writers, radio and TV men—were more impressed by the scoring figures next to Braun's name than with the less evident values of Clifton. But it is a hard choice and an unhappy one in pitting Clifton against Braun because of the three-player limit.

So I would say—1. I think Clifton is of Allstar caliber. 2. I don't think discrimination played any part in keeping him off any more than in keeping off other great players of Allstar stature like Mel Hutchins and Clyde Lovellete who also were the "fourth" on their teams.

•

TO CONTINUE the answer on more solid grounds, which means leaving aside opinion and coming to facts, there are currently six Negro players on the league's eight teams. They are Clifton and Felix of the Knicks, the vet Chuck Cooper of Milwaukee (first Negro to break into the pro basketball structure), Don Barksdale of Boston (veteran star of our 1948 Olympic team and suddenly scoring heavily again for the Celtics if you follow their scores), Earl Lloyd and Jim Tucker of Syracuse. The latter just joined the squad after mustering out of the Army.

There figures to be some more Negro players coming into the league soon—and what players! On the college scene today the most talked about quintet of players among those who know is probably Tom Gola of La Salle, Si Green and Dick Ricketts of Duquesne, Maurice Stokes of St. Francis and Bill Russell of San Francisco. Of this stunning fivesome, Gola is the only white player.

Ricketts and Stokes, seniors, are sure to be in the top three draft picks when the pro teams meet. Gola goes to Philadelphia automatically as their "area choice." The other two are not in any pro team's area (but what a start they'd make for a Pittsburgh franchise!).

Green and Russell are juniors. If you follow sports at all you know about the marvellous product of Brooklyn Boys High. You may not have heard so much about Russell, which is not strange since he plays on the other side of the divide and hasn't been this way.

If you ask a pro scout like the Knickerbockers' Sonny Hertzberg who is the big man he has heard the most glowing reports about, he will say not the magnificent Gola, or Ricketts or Stokes, but Russell. Believe it or not.

•

BILL STANDS 6-9, which definitely will not hurt if he can be lured eastward to play in the pro loops, which means getting up more cash than the "amateur" AAU industrial teams. There are just two bigger players in the pro loop now, Felix of the Knicks and Share of Milwaukee, both at 6-11. Lovelette of Minneapolis, Foust of Fort Wayne and Pettit of Milwaukee are in the 6-9 category.

No flat-footed, non-athletic, 6-9 is young Russell. He is a tremendous leaper. He has high-jumped 6-7 with little or no coaching, has run the 440 in 49.6 and the 220 in 23.7. UCLA coach John Wooden, who was here for the Christmas tourney, told of a play where the opposition center picked up a loose ball and with half a step on Russell toward the undefended basket dribbled in, went up to slam the ball in and found Russell's hand waiting to pick the ball off at rim level.

In his first 10 games this year, Russell scored 222 points for an average of better than 22 per. Pretty good? But here is the payoff. Says his coach, Phil Woolport, "Unqualifiedly, I've never seen a better defensive man in basketball. It's his timing along with his size makes him a great."

As for the scoring, Woolpert says: "If we strictly featured him he would make a lot more points. But much of his value is

(Continued on Page 6)